

0908250.111001

# SPECIFICATION

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

BE IT KNOWN THAT I, Akitoshi Mesaki, a citizen of Japan residing at Kawasaki, Japan have invented certain new and useful improvements in

OPTICAL MODULE AND OPTICAL MODULE PRODUCING METHOD

of which the following is a specification : -

---

OPTICAL MODULE AND OPTICAL MODULE  
PRODUCING METHOD

This application claims the benefit of a Japanese Patent Application No.2001-133675 filed April 27, 2001, in the Japanese Patent Office, the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated by reference.

The present invention generally relates to optical modules and optical module producing methods, and more particularly to an optical module, having  
15 an optical connector, which is detachably and optically coupled and is covered by a molded resin for protection at the time of production, and to an optical module producing method for producing such an optical module.

In optical communication apparatuses and information processing apparatuses which process optical signals, there are demands to realize a high-density optical signal transmission at a high speed and a high capacity. On the other hand, there are also demands to reduce the size and cost and to simplify the structure of a transmitter section and a receiver section of a terminal equipment which transmits and receives the optical signal. Hence, there are similar demands with respect to various kinds of optical modules.

In the optical module which is coupled to an optical fiber of the transmission line, it is desirable that the optical module is detachably  
35 connected directly by an optical connector. Hence, the so-called pig-tail type optical module, which has the optical connector at a tip end of an optical

fiber having a suitable length, is popularly used. However, the provision of the optical fiber introduces various problems.

For example, when assembling the optical module by an automatic assembling process, the provision of the optical fiber interferes with the full automation of the assembling process. In addition, when transporting the optical module, it is necessary to accommodate the optical module within a transporting case and to handle the optical module with care. Furthermore, when mounting a main body of the optical module within an apparatus, it is necessary to take appropriate measures such as mounting the optical fiber by winding the optical fiber to a predetermined diameter.

In view of the above, it is possible to effectively reduce the size of the optical module, by providing an optical connector section without via an optical fiber, as shown in a cross sectional view of FIG. 1.

An optical module 1 has a projecting ferrule 2, for an optical connector, provided with an optical fiber at a central portion on a tip end portion on the left side of the optical module 1 in FIG. 1. The periphery of the ferrule 2 fits in a first cylindrical member 3, and the periphery of the first cylindrical member 3 fits in a second cylindrical member 4. An end surface of the second cylindrical member 4 is connected to an end surface of an optical device 5 which is made of a sealed container. An optical element, such as a laser diode which is used as a light emitting element, is provided within the optical device 5.

A plurality of terminals 6 for connecting to electrical circuits is provided on the right side of the optical device 5 in FIG. 1. The terminals 6 are connected to a circuit board 7 having various

09988250 444904

A synthetic resin molded portion 9 covers, that is, encapsulates, the periphery of the optical module 1, excluding the tip end portion of the ferrule 2 and the ends of the terminals 8, to form the optical module 1.

In FIG. 1, the cross section of the synthetic resin molded portion 9 is shown along the solid line to facilitate understanding of the positional relationship of the optical device 5 and the circuit board 7.

FIGS. 2A and 2B respectively show a plan view and a cross sectional view of an optical connector 21 of an optical fiber cord which forms an optical fiber transmission line that connected to the optical module 1. In the optical connector 21, a cylindrically coiled spring 24 having a slit 23 in the axis direction, and also referred to as a split sleeve, is fit into a central penetration hole in a synthetic resin molded housing 22. A ferrule 25 is press-fit within the cylindrically coiled spring 24 so as to push and spread the diameter of the

cylindrically coiled spring 24.

A holder 26 is press-fit and connected to the left side of the ferrule 25 in FIGS. 2A and 2B. An optical fiber cord 27 is fixed to the holder 26.

5 In addition, the optical fiber of the optical fiber cord 27 penetrates the center of the ferrule 25 and is connected to the ferrule 25. The end of the optical fiber is exposed at the end portion of the ferrule 25, and is optically polished.

10 A compressed coil spring 28 is inserted between the housing 22 and the holder 26. The compressed coil spring 28, together with the holder 26, pushes against the ferrule 25 and urges the ferrule 25 towards the rightward direction in FIGS.  
15 2A and 2B.

A pair of engaging leaf springs 31 which project towards the axis direction are provided in parallel on the right side of the housing 22 in FIGS. 2A and 2B. Each engaging leaf spring 31 has an  
20 engaging projection 32 on a tip end thereof, and a guide portion 33 on an inner side of the engaging projection 32. The engaging projections 32 of the pair of engaging leaf springs 31 confront each other, and the guide portions 33 of the pair of engaging  
25 leaf springs 31 confront each other.

A sloping surface 34 and an engaging surface 35 which is perpendicular to the axis direction are formed on the tip end of the engaging projection 32. The engaging projection 32 and the  
30 guide portion 33 are separated by an intermediate space or gap which extends in a direction perpendicular to the paper in FIGS. 2A and 2B.

The optical connector 21 is known as an EZ type optical connector, and the diameter of the  
35 ferrule 25 is 1.25 mm. The housing 22 is made of a synthetic resin having mechanical resilience. The cylindrically coiled spring 24 is made of a

00000250-111001

5

10

15

25

30

35

In addition, the guide portions 14 of the optical module 1 and the guide portions 33 of the optical connector 21 engage each other to maintain the optical module 1 and the optical connector 21 in a stable connected position. The engaging surfaces 35 of the optical connector 21 contact and engage the engaging surfaces 13 of the optical module 1, so as to positively prevent the optical module 1 and the optical connector 21 from slipping off from each other, and to provide the required optical coupling.

Next, a description will be given of the method of assembling the ferrule 2 and the optical device 5 of the optical module 1, by referring to FIG. 4 which shows a cross section of these elements. In FIG. 4, the first cylindrical member 3 is press-fit and positioned on the periphery of the ferrule 2, and the second cylindrical member 4 is fit on the periphery of the first cylindrical member 3.

The end surface of the second cylindrical member 4 contacts and connects to the end surface of a sealed container of the optical device 5. A laser diode (LD, not shown) is provided as an optical element at a central bottom portion on the right end of the sealed container of the optical device 5. A light transmitting window is provided in the sealed container of the optical device 5 at a position confronting the optical fiber 36 which is provided

5

10

20

35



state is supplied into the cavity of the mold, and the synthetic resin molded portion 9 shown in FIG. 1 is removed from the mold after curing.

As shown in FIG. 1, the synthetic resin molded portion 9 covers the periphery of the first cylindrical member 3, the second cylindrical member 4 and the optical device 5, including the periphery of the ferrule 2. But when the melted synthetic resin is supplied into the cavity of the mold, volatile gas is generated from the melted synthetic resin which is at a temperature of 180°C and is in a high pressure state. This volatile gas enters into a minute gap between the first cylindrical member 3 and the second cylindrical member 4, a minute gap between the second cylindrical member 4 and the sealed container of the optical device 5, and a space between the ferrule 2 and the spherical lens 37 which confront each other.

When the synthetic resin molded portion 9 is removed from the mold, the volatile gas solidifies and forms a thin film on the surfaces of the optical fiber 36 and the spherical lens 37. An optical coupling loss occurs when such a thin film is formed, and consequently, a desired optical characteristic cannot be obtained.

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, it is a general object of the present invention to provide a novel and useful optical module and optical module producing method, in which the problems described above are eliminated.

Another and more specific object of the present invention is to provide an optical module and an optical module producing method, which can protect an optical coupling part so that the problems described above are eliminated, and a desired optical characteristic can be obtained.

FOOTNOTES: 11904

30 A further object of the present invention  
is to provide an optical module producing method for  
producing an optical module which is provided with a  
ferrule an optical fiber which penetrates a center  
thereof along an axis direction of the ferrule, a  
35 member inserted with the ferrule, a sealed container  
connected to the member and having an optical system  
which optically couples to the optical fiber, a

30 A further object of the present invention  
is to provide an optical module producing method for  
producing an optical module which is provided with a  
ferrule an optical fiber which penetrates a center  
thereof along an axis direction of the ferrule, a  
35 member inserted with the ferrule, a sealed container  
connected to the member and having an optical system  
which optically couples to the optical fiber, a

resin portion encapsulating the member and the sealed container, and a communication path including a first communication passage between the ferrule and the member, a space where the optical system and the optical fiber confront each other, and a second communication passage between the ferrule and the member, where the first and second communication passages are mutually independent and the optical module producing method comprises the step of (a) placing at least the ferrule and the member within a mold; and (b) supplying a gas to the first communication passage and exhausting the gas from the second communication passage when supplying melted resin into the mold to form the resin portion. According to the optical module producing method of the present invention, it is possible to use the communication path to supply a gas when molding the resin portion, so that fine particles of a volatile gas generated from the melted resin are prevented from adhering to the optical fiber and the optical system and forming a film when the volatile gas solidifies. For this reason, it is possible to prevent deterioration of the optical coupling between the optical fiber and the optical system, and the optical coupling part of the optical module is positively protected.

In the optical module producing method, the step (b) may supply pressurized dry air to the first communication passage.

Other objects and further features of the present invention will be apparent from the following detailed description when read in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a cross sectional view showing an optical module;

0950250-44904

FIGS. 2A and 2B respectively are a plan view and a cross sectional view of an optical connector;

FIGS. 3A and 3B respectively are diagrams for explaining a connection of the optical module and the optical connector, with the optical connector shown in cross section;

FIG. 4 is a cross sectional view for explaining assembling of a ferrule and an optical device;

FIGS. 5A, 5B and 5C respectively are a side view, an end view and a plan view showing ferrule of a first embodiment of an optical module according to the present invention;

FIG. 6 is a cross sectional view for explaining assembling of the ferrule shown in FIGS. 5A through 5C and an optical device;

FIG. 7 is a cross sectional view for explaining a relationship between an assembly of the ferrule and the optical device shown in FIG. 6 and a mold;

FIG. 8 is a cross sectional view for explaining a relationship between an assembly of the ferrule and the optical device shown in FIG. 6 and a mold;

FIG. 9 is a cross sectional view of an important part shown in FIG. 8;

FIGS. 10A, 10B and 10C respectively are a plan view, a side view and a front view showing the first embodiment of the optical module;

FIG. 11 is a plan view for explaining a connection of the optical module and an optical connector, with the optical connector shown in cross section;

FIGS. 12A, 12B and 12C respectively are a side view, an end view and a plan view showing a ferrule of a second embodiment of the optical module

00000000 11 1901

according to the present invention;

FIGS. 13A and 13B respectively are a cross sectional view and an end view showing a first cylindrical member of a third embodiment of the optical module according to the present invention; and

FIG. 14 is a cross sectional view for explaining assembling of the first cylindrical member shown in FIGS. 13A and 13B and an optical device.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Various embodiments of the present invention will now be described with reference to FIGS. 5A through 14. In FIGS. 5A through 14 and FIGS. 1 through 4, the same parts are designated by the same reference numerals.

FIGS. 5A, 5B and 5C respectively are a side view, an end view and a plan view showing ferrule of a first embodiment of an optical module according to the present invention. More particularly, FIG. 5B shows the end view of a ferrule 41 shown in FIG. 5A, and FIG. 5C shows the plan view of the ferrule 41 shown in FIG. 5A. The ferrule 41 has a cylindrical shape and is made of zirconia ceramics. An optical fiber 36 penetrates the ferrule 41 in an axis direction thereof, and end surfaces of the optical fiber 36 are exposed at respective end surfaces of the ferrule 41, as shown in FIGS. 5A and 5C. A pair of flat surfaces 43 are provided at symmetrical positions on both sides of the ferrule 41, between an end surface 42 on the inner side of the ferrule 41 and an intermediate position towards a tip end on the outer side of the ferrule 41, as shown in FIGS. 5A and 5B.

FIG. 6 is a cross sectional view for explaining assembling of the ferrule 41 shown in

00000000 444004

5  
-10

15  
20

25

30

35

this adjusted positioned.

5 The above described positioning is made while measuring the optical output of the laser diode as the output from the optical fiber 36, so that the measured output becomes over a predetermined power. In this state, a contact portion 38 between the first cylindrical member 3 and the second cylindrical member 4 and a contact portion 39 between the second cylindrical member 4 and the sealed container 46 of the optical device 5 are welded by irradiating a welding laser beam from a plurality of symmetrical surrounding locations with respect to the center axis and instantaneously fixed with a satisfactory precision, without introducing positional error.

10 As a result, an assembly 47 shown in FIG. 6 is obtained. In this assembly 47, independent communication passages 48 and 49, which are closed by the flat surfaces 43, are formed in an axis direction at symmetrical positions, between the periphery of the ferrule 41 and the inner surface of the first cylindrical member 3. A communication path which extends from one tip end surface 44 of the first cylindrical member 3 to the other tip end surface of the first cylindrical member 4 via a space between the optical fiber 36 and the spherical lens 37 which confront each other, is formed via the communication passages 48 and 49.

20 Thereafter, the circuit board 7 is electrically connected to the above described assembly 47, and the assembly 47 is placed in a cavity within a mold 51, as will be described later in conjunction with FIGS. 7 and 8.

30 FIG. 7 is a cross sectional view for explaining a relationship between the assembly 47 of the ferrule 41 and the optical device 5 shown in FIG. 6 and the mold 51. FIG. 7 shows the mold 51 in a

state where an upper die 52 and a lower die 53 are separated. The assembly 47 of the ferrule 41 and the optical device 5 is positioned at an intermediate part between the upper and lower dies 52 and 53. The illustration of detailed structures of the mold 51 is omitted in FIG. 7, and only important parts of the mold 51 directly related to the subject matter of the present invention are shown in FIG. 7. Similarly, the illustration of the circuit board 7 is omitted with respect to the assembly 47 in FIG. 7 in order to simplify the drawing.

Semicircular portions 54 and 55 for closely holding the ferrule 41 are respectively provided at the left side of the upper and lower dies 52 and 53 in FIG. 7. Semicircular portions 56 and 57 for closely holding the first cylindrical member 3 are respectively provided in the upper and lower dies 52 and 53, next to the corresponding semicircular portions 52 and 53.

A penetrating hole 58 which vertically and linearly penetrates the semicircular portion 54, on the side of the ferrule 41, is formed in the upper die 52 at a boundary portion between the adjacent semicircular portions 54 and 56. In addition, a penetrating hole 59 which vertically and linearly penetrates the semicircular portion 55, on the side of the ferrule 41, is formed in the lower die 53 at a boundary portion between the adjacent semicircular portions 55 and 57. A cutout portion 61 for supplying the melted resin is provided at the right side of the upper die 52.

FIG. 8 is a cross sectional view for explaining a relationship between the assembly 47 of the ferrule 41 and the optical device 5 shown in FIG. 6 and the mold 51. FIG. 8 shows the mold 51 in a state where the upper and lower dies 52 and 53 are

COPIED FROM THE ORIGINAL



5

10

15

25

30

35

It is of course possible to enable the supply of dry air from the penetration hole 58 in the upper die 52 and use a vacuum pump or the like to suck the dry air from the penetration hole 59 in the lower die 53. However, it is possible to obtain a higher internal pressure in the passages within the mold 51 by supplying pressurized dry air from the penetration hole 58 in the upper die 52 by use of a pump or the like.

In the above state where the dry air is supplied to the mold 51, the melted resin, such as an epoxy resin, is supplied to the mold 51 via the cutout portion 61. However, unlike the conventional case describe above, the volatile gas generated from the melted resin cannot easily enter the space between the end surface 42 of the ferrule 41 (that is, the end surface of the optical fiber 36) and the spherical lens 37 which confront each other. The volatile gas which does reach the space between the end surface 42 and the spherical lens 37 is immediately exhausted outside the mold 51 via the communication path described above. For this reason, it is possible to effectively prevent fine particles of the volatile gas from adhering on the surfaces of the optical fiber 36 and the spherical lens 37, and thus prevent a thin film from being formed on these surfaces when the volatile gas solidifies. A ventilation using clean dry air is generally easier to realize for the purposes of exhausting the volatile gas, but it is of course possible to use other gasses such as nitrogen gas. The gas used for the ventilation is desirably a non-volatile gas.

After cooling and curing of the resin, the upper and lower dies 52 and 53 of the mold 51 are separated to obtain a completed optical module 65. FIGS. 10A, 10B and 10C respectively are a plan view, a side view and a front view showing the optical

00000000 111111

module 65, that is, the first embodiment of the optical module.

In the optical module 65, the tip end of the ferrule 41 and the tip end of the first cylindrical member 3 project to the left in FIGS. 10A and 10B. In addition, as shown in FIGS. 10A and 10C, a pair of engaging portions 67 is provided on both sides of the first cylindrical member 3 via spaces 66. The engaging portion 67 includes sloping surfaces 68 on the left in FIG. 10A, engaging surfaces 69 perpendicular to the axis direction on the right in FIG. 10A, flat guide portions 71 on the left of the sloping surface and extending horizontally in FIG. 10A, and constricted portions 72 on the right of the engaging surfaces 69 in FIG. 10A. A connector section 73 of the optical module 65 is formed by these elements of the engaging portions 67. This connector section 73 is integrally molded from a synthetic resin.

The space 66 is provided on both sides of the first cylindrical member 3 because of the need for the surfaces of the semicircular portions 56 and 57 of the upper and lower dies 52 and 53 of the mold 51 to sandwich the first cylindrical member 3, so as to contact and hold the first cylindrical member 3.

In FIG. 10A, the terminals 6 of the optical device 5 are connected to the circuit board 7 at a portion indicated by a dotted line on the right of a synthetic resin molded portion 75. In addition, the terminals 8 on both sides of the circuit board 7 extend outside from the portion indicated by the dotted line.

FIG. 11 is a plan view for explaining a connection of the optical module 65 and the optical connector 21, with the optical connector 21 shown in cross section. When connecting the optical connector 21 described above in conjunction with

GOVERNMENT 444901

5 In other words, the optical connector 21  
is pushed so that the guide portions 71 fit into the  
intermediate spaces of the upper and lower engaging  
projections 32. Hence, the sloping surfaces 68 and  
34 contact each other, and the engaging leaf springs  
10 31 of the optical connector 21 are spread on both  
sides against the spring force by this contact. As  
a result, the engaging projections 32 fit into the  
constricted portions 72 of the connector section 73  
as shown in FIG. 11, and the engaging leaf springs  
15 31 are restored to their original states by the  
spring force.

During the above process, the tip end of the ferrule 41 fits into the cylindrically coiled spring 24 against the spring force of the cylindrically coiled spring 24. Hence, the tip end of the ferrule 41 is positioned to the central position of the cylindrically coiled spring 24, and the center of the tip end of the ferrule 41 matches the center of the tip end of the ferrule 25 of the optical connector 21. Furthermore, since the tip end of the ferrule 41 moves while compressing the compressed coil spring 28, the tip end of the ferrule 25 is pushed against the tip end of the ferrule 2 by the action of the compressed coil spring 28, to thereby realize a positive optical connection between the ferrules 41 and 25.

In addition, the guide portions 71 of the optical module 65 and the guide portions 33 of the optical connector 21 engage each other to maintain the optical module 65 and the optical connector 21 in a stable connected position. The engaging surfaces 35 of the optical connector 21 contact and

5

10

15

25

30

35

inner side of the ferrule 77 and an intermediate position towards a tip end on the outer side of the ferrule 77, as shown in FIGS. 12A and 12B.

When assembling the ferrule 77 and the optical device 5, the assembling can be made similarly as described above in conjunction with FIGS. 6 through 9, by replacing the ferrule 41 shown in FIG. 6 by the ferrule 77. Substantially the same effects can be obtained as in the case of the first embodiment described above. In other words, the ferrule 77 is press-fit into the first cylindrical member 3 and held therein, but in this second embodiment, a gap 45 is formed between the tip end surface of the first cylindrical member 3 and the tip end portion of each groove 78 of the ferrule 77. Since each gap 45 communicates with the corresponding groove 78, communication passages 48 and 49 similar to those of the first embodiment are formed by the grooves 78 and the inner peripheral surface of the first cylindrical member 3.

Compared to the ferrule 41 of the first embodiment, the contact area of the ferrule 77 with the inner peripheral surface of the first cylindrical member 3 is larger. In addition, since the ferrule 77 and the inner peripheral surface of the first cylindrical member 3 are in continuous contact, only with the exception of the portions corresponding to the grooves 78, the ferrule 77 can be held stably and positively by the first cylindrical member 3.

FIGS. 13A and 13B respectively are a cross sectional view and an end view showing a first cylindrical member of a third embodiment of the optical module according to the present invention. More particularly, FIG. 13A shows the cross sectional side view of a first cylindrical member 81, and FIG. 13B shows the end view on the inner side of

00000000 11901

the first cylindrical member 81. The basic shape and dimensions of the first cylindrical member 81 are the same as those of the first cylindrical member 3 shown in FIG. 2. But in the first  
5 cylindrical member 81, grooves 83 are provided at symmetrical positions in an inner peripheral surface 82 of the first cylindrical member 81 along the axis direction.

FIG. 14 is a cross sectional view for  
10 explaining assembling of the first cylindrical member 81 shown in FIGS. 13A and 13B and the optical device 5. A ferrule 84 which is press-fit into the first cylindrical member 81 has a simple rod shape having no flat surfaces 43 or grooves 78 as in the  
15 case of the ferrules 41 and 77 of the first and second embodiments described above.

In FIG. 14, the ferrule 84 is press-fit into the first cylindrical member 81 and positioned therein at a predetermined position. The first  
20 cylindrical member 81 is press-fit into the second cylindrical member 4.

The end surface of the second cylindrical member 4 contacts and connects to the end surface of the sealed container 46 of the optical device 5.  
25 The laser diode (LD, not shown) is provided as an optical element at a central bottom portion on the right end of the sealed container 46 in FIG. 14. A light transmitting window is provided in the sealed container 46 at a position confronting the optical  
30 fiber 36 which is provided at the center of the ferrule 84. The spherical lens 37 which forms a light transmitting optical system is mounted at the light transmitting window maintaining the sealed state of the sealed container 46 of the optical  
35 device 5.

Each of the above described elements can be assembled into an assembly 85, similarly as

00000250 11004

described above with reference to FIG. 6, and a description of the assembling for this third embodiment will be omitted.

In the assembly 85 which is assembled,  
5 independent communication passages 48 and 49 which are closed by the grooves 83, are formed in the axis direction at symmetrical positions, between the periphery of the ferrule 84 and the inner surface of the first cylindrical member 81. A communication  
10 path which extends from one tip end surface of the first cylindrical member 81 to the other tip end surface of the first cylindrical member 81 via a space between the optical fiber 36 and the spherical lens 37 which confront each other, is formed via the  
15 communication passages 48 and 49.

Thereafter, the circuit board 7 is electrically connected to the above described assembly 85, and the assembly 85 is placed in the cavity within the mold 51, as described above in  
20 conjunction with FIGS. 7 through 9.

When molding the resin within the mold 51 by supplying the melted resin, gas is supplied from the penetration hole 58 in the upper die 52 and ejected from the penetration hole 59 in the lower  
25 die 53, via the communication passages 48 and 49. Hence, it is possible to obtain the same effects as those obtained by the above described embodiments. In addition, this third embodiment has an additional advantage in that the ferrule 84 which is made of  
30 ceramics, for example, may have the simple rod shape.

The provision of the grooves 83 at symmetrical positions of the first cylindrical member 81 also results in secondary effects, in that it is possible to eliminate eccentric error when  
35 press-fitting the ferrule 84 into the first cylindrical member 81 and it is possible to eliminate a rotary positional error caused by

COPIED FROM THE ORIGINAL



expansion and contraction depending on a temperature change thereafter.

Although the optical module of the  
embodiments described above is provided with a light  
5 emitting element, the present invention is of course  
applicable to an optical module provided with a  
light receiving element. In addition, the light  
transmitting optical system is not limited to a  
spherical lens, and the light transmitting optical  
10 system may simply be a transparent window for  
transmitting light, for example. In addition, only  
the important parts of the mold are shown in the  
embodiments, but other parts of the mold must of  
course be appropriately designed within the  
15 knowledge of those skilled in the art to achieve the  
desired results described in the embodiments.

The optical connector 21 is of course not  
limited to the EZ type optical connector, and the  
present invention is applicable to optical modules  
20 which are connectable to any easily-detachable  
optical connector or, to any optical connector which  
is connected to the optical module by screws.

Further, the present invention is not  
limited to these embodiments, but various variations  
25 and modifications may be made without departing from  
the scope of the present invention.

30

35

00000000 111001